fit for College admission. Such a step on the part of the College authorities drove many young men to Colleges outside the State where they were freely admitted. When the cry in Travancore was for more Colleges, it was deplorable that there should be grievances in the matter of admission to the only Government College. The second subject of complaint was the severity with which the Selection Examinations were being conducted in the Junior Intermediate and B. A. classes. In the Member's opinion, such Selection examinations were unnecessary. Even in spite of all those tests the University examination results were not commensurately creditable. There were some well-known Colleges in the Presidency where no Selection examinations were being held. Thirdly, the Member spoke about the unsatisfactory management of the Caste Hindu Hostel and said that the charges for each student were high, that the Warden should be an Indian to ensure proper supervision of the kitchen, that the staff was larger than was necessary and that the treatment accorded to the students by the European Warden should be better.

The Member represented that the policy in regard to Secondary education required revision. The expenses were, no doubt, on the increase due to the large salaries given to teachers. But the receipts too were increasing and, at the worst, the finances in regard to English education would be balanced. It would be enough to see that the Government were not losers. That being the case, the number of English schools should be increased. The English High schools were not being proportionately distributed and there was necessity for a larger number of Lower Grade English schools also in the various parts of the State. So far as South Travancore was concerned, the number of Higher Grade English schools was not at all sufficient. There ought to be one at least in Vilavancode, as it would serve the surrounding taluks having Lower Grade English schools.

Dewan's reply.—Noted. As regards the Hostel, at present Government are spending some amount out of the State exchequer. This is not fair to the general tax-payer. It is but right that the students should be made to share the whole of the expenditure incurred on their behalf.

130. Raising the standard of the Lower Grade English School at Neyyattinkara.

Mr. M. Kesava Pillai (Member, Neyyattinkara Taluk) emphasized the need for raising the standard of the L. G. English school at Neyyattinkara and said that, owing to the absence of higher classes, most of the boys discontinued their English studies after the Third Form. The people of the place were generally poor and could not afford to send their children to distant places for education. There was also the fear that, if the young boys were sent to distant places, they would go astray owing to want of direct supervision from the parents. Hence, English education was day after day decreasing in the taluk. A very large number of boys were receiving instruction in the Malayalam schools but they did not avail themselves of English education owing to the above causes. The present English school afforded facilities for extension. The people were prepared to construct additional buildings that might be necessary and also defray the additional expenditure on account of opening the higher class. He requested that the Fourth Form might be opened at least temporarily for one year and that, in the event of its not proving successful, the class might be discontinued.

To the Dewan's query, the Member said that the Higher Grade English school at Kanjirancolam was 6 miles from Neyyattinkara and that the place lacked water and other conveniences necessary for the boys.

Dewan's reply.—A report will be called for from the Director of Public Instruction on the Member's representation.

131. Raising the standard of the Lower Grade English School at Kottarakara.

Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai (Member, Kottarakara Taluk) pointed out the need for a Higher Grade English school at Kottarakara and said that the subject was an old one. The strength of the school was 208, though many boys were drawn

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away to the neighbouring schools at Kundara and Adoor. Close to the school were situated two Malayalam schools which contained a large number of boys and they did not avail themselves of English education because, being poor, they had to discontinue their studies after the Third Form. As regards funds, the people were prepared to meet the expenditure necessary for constructing any additional building required. Kottarakara being a central place, if the standard be raised, it would benefit the people of the Pathanapuram and Kunnathur taluks also. He requested that the Government might redress their grievances by at least opening the Fourth Form before the coming school year.

Dewan's reply.—The Director of Public Instruction will be asked to report on the Member's representation.

132. Raising the standard of the Lower Grade English School for Girls at Chengannur.

Mr. Chacko Chacko (Member, Chengannur Taluk) said that his request was an old one. When the people of the taluk met the Dewan last, they were told that their prayer would be favourably considered on condition that the people of Chengannur would put up a temporary shed on the site pointed out for the location of the school-house. The site had not till then been shown to them, though they were ready with the materials. The Member then explained the hardships they were undergoing in having either to send their grown-up girls to the Boys' school or send them to other places. Between those two courses they preferred the first alternative and 18 girls between the ages of 14 and 18 were attending the Boys' school now, which was not desirable. The Member, therefore, prayed that the Lower Grade English school for girls be raised to the Higher Grade as early as possible.

Dewan's reply.—A report from the Director of Public Instruction will be called for.

133. Educational needs, with special reference to English Education in the Shertalay taluk.

Mr. R. Sankaranarayana Menon (Member, Shertalay Taluk) made the following suggestions:—

(1) The course of study for the Vernacular School Leaving Examination should be reduced from 7 to 6 years.

(2) The subjects in which the people of the State were interested and which they ought to know should receive greater attention in the school curriculam.

(3) Besides English being made a subject of compulsory study, the Sixth Class Examination and the text-books for lower classes should not aim at excessive severity.

(4) There should be two distinct courses of study in Vernacular schools, one for attaining a high standard of efficiency in the Vernacular and the other to serve as a service qualification.

(5) Those pupils from the Vernacular schools who want to continue their English studies should be permitted to join the Third Form of an English school (teaching of English in the Vernacular schools being so regulated) and classes below Form III in English schools should be abolished.

(6) At present several Vernacular books were being forced on pupils as text-books, but not a single book was being taught *in full*. Such a step should be stopped and the number of books should be reduced to the absolute minimum.

(7) It was desirable to encourage and promote the Vernacular of the State by ordering it to be used as the medium of communication in all departments.

(8) Greater importance and value should be given to the Vernacular examination.

(9) Such a course of physical culture should be introduced as would improve the health of the pupils.

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